



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-95-145  
Friday  
28 July 1995

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# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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## Burundi

### Government Spokesman on Massacre of Hutu Students

LD2707205995 Paris Radio France International  
in French 1230 GMT 27 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The following is an interview with the Burundi communication minister. He is currently visiting France to settle a number of problems in his ministry, his communication department.

Germain Nkeshimana, who is also the government spokesman, comments on the incidents that occurred over the last few weeks, on the campus among other places. This is the first question Jean- Pascal Diot put to him: Have not all Hutus been simply driven out of Bujumbura University?

[Begin recording] [Nkeshimana] Nearly a month and a half ago now there were incidents at the Burundi University, at Mutanga Campus to be precise, where Hutu students were slaughtered. Others, who were able to flee, decided to leave the campus and other campuses as well.

At the end of last week, I learned that there was an attack at Kiriri Campus. It has to be said that there are only Tutsi students on that campus now, because all the Hutu students have left. If there was an attack last weekend on Kiriri Campus, it means that the attack was only aimed at the Tutsi students who have remained there.

I have been informed of another attack on a bus, on board of which were Hutus who were attacked by young Tutsis who had just buried their brothers who had died in the attack on the campus. So an action carried out by the Hutus or a reaction from the Tutsis — that is the scale we are talking about.

[Diot] Two districts of Bujumbura have become famous — infamous rather. They are Kamenge and Kinama. Right now, are there still any Hutus in those districts, as used to be the case, or have the Hutus of these districts fled from Bujumbura?

[Nkeshimana] A large number of civilians had fled from these districts. These districts were practically occupied by elements of the national security forces. When I left Bujumbura...[pauses] I know that people were starting to return to these districts. When I arrived here, I heard that there were further incidents that had led people to flee once again. You say that these districts are infamous. Everybody knows that this was prompted by the fact that civilians carried weapons illegally, but I must tell you that you can also find civilians carrying weapons illegally in districts other than Kamenge and Kinama,

which are the only Hutu districts now. This is true for almost all the districts of Bujumbura.

[Diot] Precisely. Are some Tutsi extremists, or even the authorities, not tempted to turn Bujumbura into a mono-ethnic town?

[Nkeshimana] This is quite visible. Indeed, before the crisis...

[Diot, interrupting] The crisis provoked by the murder of the first democratically president in Burundi, Melchior Ndadaye, on 21 October 1993.

[Nkeshimana] Yes. So, before the crisis, Hutus and Tutsis were mixed in all these districts of Bujumbura. However, with the crisis, everybody watched bitterly while a kind of ethnic cleansing took place. At the beginning, the perpetrators were both Hutus and Tutsis. The Hutus wanted to drive away the Tutsis from where they are in a majority, and the Tutsis wanted to drive away the Hutus from where the Tutsis are in a majority.

[Diot] But now it is always the same ones who are being driven away?

[Nkeshimana] What does Bujumbura look like today? Bujumbura has nine zones — which are sometimes mistaken for districts, it depends on who is talking. Out of the nine zones, only two — Kamenge and Kinama — are inhabited by Hutus.

[Diot] Minister, the Burundi authorities have their seat in the town you are describing. We can say that these authorities are completely powerless, but is the expression, institutional blockage, not too strong when it comes to that country? Do you not think that the main opposition party, which has a majority of Tutsis, Uprona [Party of National Unity and Progress], goes beyond its role as an opposition party by calling for the dissolution of the National Assembly?

[Nkeshimana] The institutions are in a difficult position because of the action of extremists. Indeed, the country has been taken hostage by extremists on all sides.

[Diot] Do these extremists not have relays within the legal parties, within the parties that are official, shall we say?

[Nkeshimana] I cannot say that for certain, because I do not have any tangible evidence. However, I can say this is not ruled out, because extremists sometimes do not have any named movement, and I can tell you that the problem in Burundi is an ethnic one rather than a political one, because we can see that there is a gradual shift: People value ethnic issues more than political ones.

[Diot] More clearly, Minister, each time Uprona scores a point, does it not try to score another point straight away?

[Nkeshimana] [Word indistinct] throughout the crisis Uprona's attitude has varied. Sometimes Uprona, as a political party...[pauses] One could see they were calling for some things; sometimes, it was not Uprona, but other parties or other people who wanted to remain anonymous...[pauses] But I have to tell you that, in any case, as far as the democratic process is concerned, as far as the attitude an opposition party should have is concerned — checking on the authorities, but in a democratic and peaceful way — I think that, as far as this is concerned, things have got out of hand in Burundi. [end recording]

#### **Renewed Clashes Between Hutus, Tutsis Reported**

AB2807114595 *Paris AFP in English*  
0958 GMT 28 Jul

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bujumbura, 29 Jul (AFP) — Shooting erupted Friday [28 July] in the troubled northern Kamenge District of Bujumbura where military officials accused Hutu extremists of opening fire on army positions.

Observers said the clashes were probably linked to the visit Friday in Burundi of South African Bishop Desmond Tutu and German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel.

There were no reports on casualty figures.

The Tutsi-dominated army in recent months has carried out several sweeps against armed Hutu extremists in Kamenge, forcing the area's population to flee to the surrounding hills.

For almost two years, majority Hutus and minority Tutsis have been fighting each other in Burundi, a central African nation just south of Rwanda, another country that has witnessed similar, violent ethnic tensions.

#### **'Armed Gangs' Reportedly Massacre Two Families**

EA2707164495 *Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French* 1100 GMT 27 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Two families residing on the Kamisha and Mibanga Hills in the province of Ruyigi were massacred by armed gangs on the night of 22 July. The attacks began at 2300 on Kamisha Hill, when armed gangs killed a man and two cows. The second phase of the attack started at around 0100 on the Mibanga Hills, where a man, his wife, and their five children were massacred.

The two massacred families had just left the Nyankanda refugee camp. The renewed violence will cast doubt over the voluntary return of refugees to their homes.

After the attack, the people in the surrounding area panicked — most of them are fleeing to the nearest points where security forces are located.

#### **Archbishop Desmond Tutu Arrives in Bujumbura**

EA2707203895 *Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in English* 1745 GMT 27 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] South African Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu arrived this afternoon here in Bujumbura for a three-day visit to Burundi. The Nobel Peace Prize winner told reporters on his arrival that he has come to Burundi, like any other African, to express solidarity with Burundians, who are facing serious problems. He said the South African experience will help as a sign of hope and example for Burundians:

[Begin Tutu recording] I come as an archbishop in the Anglican communion, and I come as an African. In all of these capacities I have, as every person, been greatly distressed at the situation in central Africa, especially in your country and in Rwanda, and we have come on the invitation of the churches here to be able to express our solidarity with our sisters and brothers, and hope that perhaps our experience in South Africa may be something that can be held up as a sign of hope, maybe as an example for our sisters and brothers here. [end recording]

[Announcer] However, Monsignor Tutu said he did not come to Burundi to prescribe particular solutions to Burundians. He said Burundians should by themselves learn from their history and point to the future.

[Begin Tutu recording] Be very careful that you do not look on us as coming to prescribe to people in Burundi particular solutions, or to tell them the wrongs that they are doing. There are very, very, many causes for situations such as this, and I think you are aware of your history yourselves. I think what we want to do is, whilst we are aware of that history, to seek to point to the future to say: You see you have only one home — this home, and you are going to have to learn somehow or other to live together. If people in South Africa who were ill-treating one another are able to come together and try — we are not saying we have succeeded, but we are saying that we are trying to become one nation out of several different ethnic groups — then you here surely must say: We too must try to be one nation. Because this spiral, this cycle of violence will end up destroying all of you. [end recording]



## Eritrea

### Sudanese Opposition Conference, U.S. Presence Viewed

95LD0091A Paris AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI in Arabic  
30 Jun 95 pp 26-27

[Unattributed article: "Conferees Agree on Overthrowing Regime"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Asmera—The Salam Hotel in Eritrea's beautiful capital city, Asmera, witnessed one of East Africa's most important opposition conferences last week. The city was the stage for a large gathering of the main overseas Sudanese opposition forces to attend the fifth conference of the National Democratic Grouping.

Many questions were raised when the U.S. ambassador, who heads the U.S. diplomatic corps in Asmera, attended the grouping's opening session as an observer. His attendance coincided with statements by David (Sheen), director of the U.S. State Department's East Africa desk, concerning Washington's rejection of the Sudanese Government's nomination of al-Fatih 'Urwah as ambassador to Washington.

The fifth conference of the National Democratic Grouping, the umbrella organization of Sudanese opposition forces, began its meetings in the auditorium of the Salam Hotel in the capital Asmera after bilateral working committees had continued to work through the previous two weeks to discuss the issues entrusted to them.

### Last-Minute Disagreements

Before the first conference session convened, certain matters emerged that nearly undermined the conference before it began. Officially, the matter at issue was to decide the membership of the Sudanese Alliance Forces in the grouping. These are forces led by Brigadier General 'Abd-al-'Aziz Khalid that split last year from the Sudanese Armed Forces Legitimate Command Organization (Fathi Ahmad 'Ali). The Sudanese political scene at home and abroad has seen an impressive presence by this organization that many observers think was born fully toothed.

AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI's sources in the Eritrean capital say that the issue of 'Abd-al-'Aziz Khalid's group's joining the grouping was initially met with rejection by the Legitimate Command, which thinks that the group represents only an entity that split from the unified organization and that agreeing to its joining the grouping, meaning explicit recognition of it, might induce many in the armed forces to abandon the text agreed upon under the leadership of Fathi Ahmad 'Ali.

However, the conferees' approval of membership for the Beja Congress spurred the approval of membership for the Sudanese Alliance Forces.

The opening session of the conference was addressed by Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani, head of the Democratic Unionist Party, and Colonel John Garang, head of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPLM). It was also addressed by al-Amin Muhammad Sa'id, general secretary of the Popular Front for Democracy and Justice in Eritrea, the conference sponsor.

Participants in the conference included the Democratic Unionist Party, the Ummah Party, the Sudanese Communist Party, the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement, the Sudanese Armed Forces Legitimate Command, the southern parties, the Beja Congress, and the Sudanese Alliance Forces, in addition to representatives of syndicates and unions and a number of independent figures, foremost among them Faruq Abu-'Isa, general secretary of the Union of Arab Lawyers.

Observers noted the absence of the new organizations that have split from their mother parties, such as the group of Professor Muhammad Ibrahim Khalil, former head of the Constituent Assembly, and the groups of Riak Mashar and Lam Akol.

### Active U.S. Presence

The surprise at the conference's opening session last Saturday was the presence of the U.S. ambassador and a number of the other foreign ambassadors accredited to Asmera.

Observers linked the U.S. presence represented by the chief of the diplomatic corps in Asmera to the state of hostility between the two countries, which has led Washington to place Sudan on the blacklist of countries that support terrorism.

Sources in Washington earlier mentioned that the U.S. State Department had rejected Khartoum's nomination of al-Fatih 'Urwah as ambassador to the United States. Asked whether the information was true, Ambassador David (Sheen), director of the State Department's East Africa desk, said he had no comment on the matter and told reporters to ask the Sudanese Government.

A former diplomat and expert on African affairs indicated that 'Urwah's nomination had probably been rejected. He added that the response by the head of the East Africa desk reflected Washington's position on the nomination. He added that diplomatic protocol in the United States did not publicize an administration's rejection of submitted nominations and left the affected country to comment on such a step.

### Islam Innocent of the Front's Regime

Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani's speech at the conference was in accord with the goals and principles that the [Democratic Unionist] Party has continued to advocate since the dawn of independence—following a middle path as a unified framework for solving the Sudan's problems. He said: "The present regime claims to have an Islamic orientation, but it is not an Islamic regime. Islam is innocent of it." He asked the conferees to maintain unity of ranks and wisdom and to deal with the main issues on which there was no disagreement, especially a final and resolute stand on the Front's regime and using all ways and means to uproot it.

John Garang spoke at length as the person who had called for the conference. Some of his observations, he said, might anger some persons and please others. He detailed attempts to hold the conference since 1993 and said that it had not been held because no site abroad had been available for holding it.

In his speech to the conferees, Garang indicated that the conference in Asmara was not being held to declare war or cause more fighting, as some alleged, but rather to bring peace to Sudan.

At the conclusion of his speech, he called for the grouping to have "teeth." "The Front's regime and the international community," he said, "think that we in the grouping are nothing but a flabby body without teeth. We want to prove the opposite to them."

### Government, Opposition Anxiety

As many observers predicted, the New Sudan Brigade, whose formation was announced by the SPLM, was a source of anxiety—and not only for the regime. Everyone who attended the conference, including the observers and journalists following the grouping's fifth conference, noticed the anxiety and tension that the formation of this new military organization caused. This prompted Colonel John Garang to hold a press conference to answer the questions of many about the subject. He said that he really believed that a thick fog had accompanied the idea of forming the brigade, making it seem unclear. He mentioned that among the things that had been said or written was that the SPLM had consulted with the Ummah Party and had invited the other parties to participate. He also said that the SPLM alone had taken the initiative to form the brigade and that it had addressed the initiative to the Sudanese people.

He said that the brigade was not a political party. It was a mechanism and a means that the SPLM had presented to the Sudanese people for them to use. By means of it the SPLM could prove that it was a

Sudanese national movement, not merely a southern separatist movement, though it started from the south and most of its members were southerners. He stated clearly that Sudan Brigade was basically addressed to northern Sudanese who wanted a new Sudan—"those whom our message has not reached through the SPLM, but whom we hope it will reach through the Brigade."

As to reports that the Brigade would launch a war in the cities of the north, Garang said that the idea of the Brigade addressed both political and military issues, but that the political project had priority. However, if military action in the north was required and the Brigade was forced to it, it would have to respond to the challenge.

### Transition Period, Its Tasks

Speaking about recent disagreements, a prominent member of the Ummah Party delegation told AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI that they concerned the transition period and its tasks—setting the time period assigned for guiding the government after the fall of the regime.

The member indicated that priorities needed to be set carefully. There were tasks such as reorganizing the government apparatus and the regular army and normalizing other institutions—and other things that needed to be done in order to lay a sound foundation for the ensuing government.

The conference participants had no difficulty in agreeing on the economic paper and the foreign policy paper, as well as proposed laws on the press and political parties. On the other hand, time was left for further discussion of a resolution on self-determination and the type of government in the transition period.

AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI's special sources said that a major disagreement developed among key conference figures over the issue of self-determination. It proved possible to contain the disagreement by bilateral and group consultations undertaken by the conference secretariat from the Eritrean side in addition to well-meaning individuals from the cadres of the parties participating in the conference. Some participants, not satisfied with defining self-determination as "decentralized government," demanded specific mention of federalism or confederation. There was also intensive discussion between two views about the organization of the grouping. One view was that there should be a permanent chairmanship and secretariat; the other view preferred a rotating chairmanship and specialized bureaus and secretariats.

The sources alluded to the disagreement over accepting or rejecting the membership application submitted by

Brig. Gen. 'Abd- al-'Aziz Khalid in behalf of the Sudanese Alliance Forces. In general, the Sudanese Communist Party welcomed the application as a proper addition to the grouping, in line with efforts to strengthen and solidify the grouping and unify opposition factions for the overthrow of the regime. The Ummah Party explicitly opposed the application on the ground that the Forces were a faction of the Legitimate Command and that a multiplication of channels of armed opposition activity would weaken, rather than strengthen the opposition. Naturally, the members of the Sudanese Armed Forces Legitimate Command (Fathi Ahmad 'Ali) also opposed the application.

### Ethiopia

#### Mubarak Attack Leader Reportedly Has Ethiopian Papers

AB2707161895 Paris AFP in French  
1600 GMT 26 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Addis-Ababa, 26 Jul (AFP) — One of the presumed authors of the assassination attempt on the life of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, Siraj Mohamed, reportedly carried Ethiopian identity papers and spoke Amharic, according to travel agency personnel in Addis Ababa on 26 July.

The Ethiopian authorities said that the man had in his possession Yemeni and Saudi passports. According to reports from a private newspaper, BEZA, (the Salvation) which were confirmed to AFP by the Lalibella Travel Agency, Siraj Mohamed went to the agency to hire cars — that were later used by the terrorists — using an Ethiopian driving license and identity card and speaking Amharic, the Ethiopian language.

The owner of the Lalibella Travel Agency, who was arrested the day after the assassination attempt, is still in detention. Police refused to make any comment, other than that investigation was continuing.

Five other presumed authors of the failed assassination attempt against President Mubarak were killed by the Ethiopian security forces who, in turn, claimed that the men were Egyptians. On its part, Cairo continues to accuse Sudan of the attempt.

Relations between Ethiopia and Egypt are very tense following accusations from some Egyptian sources leveled against the Ethiopian security forces.

The attempted assassination, which President Mubarak escaped from unscathed, thanks to his armored car, took place on the road from the airport, just after his arrival in the Ethiopian capital to take part in the summit of the Organization of African Unity.

### Kenya

#### Somali Faction Leader on Detention, Release

AB2707180595 London BBC World Service  
in English 1505 GMT 27 Jul 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Somali faction leader Osman Ali Ato is a free man again. He was picked up yesterday in Nairobi, where he is a frequent visitor. Ato was a financial backer of General Farah Aidid, the warlord who has now declared himself president of Somalia. Ato fell out with him and is now in a rival camp, but President Moi of Kenya seems to give at least tacit support to Aidid. Well, Osman Ato was eventually released from custody. On the line, Mick Slatter asked him exactly what had happened to him:

[Begin recording] [Ato] Well, they came while we were conducting inter-Somali factional consultations in my residence, and someone informed the police that we were conducting with the local Kenyans, we were talking with the opposition, with the Kenyans, and that is where the police became suspicious.

[Slatter] So what happened when the police came to your house? What did they say?

[Ato] Well, they knocked the door and they searched for weapons and for some documents, but they acted very decently.

[Slatter] They took you a while to a police station. Did they charge you with anything?

[Ato] No, they did not charge me with anything, except they asked me to sit on a chair and I sat there while they were conducting the investigation.

[Slatter] And when did they release you?

[Ato] They released us at about 2030 last night and they apologized; but this morning, we have seen the president.

[Slatter] So you met with President Moi. What did he say to you?

[Ato] Well, that he has [word indistinct] that unfortunate incident and he regrets.

[Slatter] So he apologized to you.

[Ato] Yes, he apologized for the incident.

[Slatter] Did you accept his apology?

[Ato] In certain respect, yes, and I think we got the apology because the personal intervention of the



president of Kenya was very important on behalf of the release. [sentence as heard]

[Slatter] Because some people have said, in fact, that President Moi does not find favor with you.

[Ato] This is not so. President Moi does not support any particular faction or any particular individual and that is what he has told us.

[Slatter] So on whose orders were you arrested?

[Ato] I did not know exactly, but I believe the police was acting under the suspicion that we were talking with other Kenyan opponents, but we were doing some consultations with the Somalis from Somalia.

[Slatter] So there were no Kenyan opposition figures with you when you were arrested?

[Ato] No way.

[Slatter] Have you ever had contacts with the Kenyan opposition?

[Ato] I don't know any of them.

[Slatter] So where did the story come from, do you think?

[Ato] Well, I think someone just said the wrong word, and that wrong word misled a lot of people.

[Slatter] When you spoke to President Moi, what did he say about the Somali crisis?

[Ato] He said that he wished to see Somalia back together, and he said he will support the whole of Somalis, not one faction, not one particular person and that was what we have expected.

[Slatter] So, as far as you are concerned, everything is okay between yourself and President Moi.

[Ato] Absolutely right. [end recording]

## Uganda

### Army Rescues 104 Children From Rebels

*EA2707181695 Kampala Radio Uganda Network  
in English 1400 GMT 27 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A total of 104 children rescued by soldiers of the National Resistance Army [NRA] from rebels of Joseph Kony in Gulu District have been handed over to the central government representative, Gulu, Mr. (Louis Atika). Some of the children will be sent back to their parents in various parts of Acholi, while others will join the World Vision Traumatized Ugandan Children's Project for counseling in Gulu. The children were handed over by Major (Francis Achoka) of the NRA, Gulu, to the Gulu central government representative.

**Mandela: Ending 'Carnage' in KwaZulu  
'Challenge'**

MB2807053895 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2338 GMT 27 Jul 95

[Report by Grant Robbins]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg July 27 SAPA — There was a pressing challenge to end the carnage in KwaZulu/Natal, President Nelson Mandela said in a statement released at the launch of the National Development Agency in Johannesburg on Thursday.

In the statement read to delegates by Kagiso Trust CEO Eric Molobi, Mandela said: "We cannot afford a wasteland in any part of our country." There was a challenge facing all "to end the carnage in KwaZulu/Natal". Poverty and destitution, both legacies of apartheid, were the primary cause of conflict in the province. The government, Mandela said, was involved in a protracted strategy to deal with the problem.

He called on community organisations in the province and countrywide to take up the challenge of "defeating this scourge". Mandela's statement was read at the start of a three-day conference where community organisations launched a national development agency to drive social upliftment. Mandela said community organisations played a critical part in driving the Reconstruction and Development Programme [RDP]. "I'm confident that you will rise to the challenge... to improve people's lives."

The implementation of the RDP hinged on the success of the local government elections, Mandela said. On the Masakhane [mutual construction] campaign to promote a culture of payment for services following years of boycotts, Mandela said communities had to pull together to make it a success. Certain communities had been torchbearers in breaking the culture of non-payment. The government was looking at ways to reward those communities through enhancing development programmes.

Mandela said he noted with dismay acts of financial indiscretion among certain government officials. It was even more disturbing that mass democratic movement members were implicated. He advocated strong action against culprits, especially within the ANC. "The cancer of financial abuse must not be allowed to take root among our people," said Mandela.

**Protesters Stormed U.S. Embassy Entrance in Cape Town**

**Police Fire Rubber Bullets**

MB2707143295 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1424 GMT 27 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town July 27 SAPA — Police on Thursday afternoon fired rubber shot when about 100 people stormed the front entrance of the United States embassy on the Foreshore in Cape Town.

The group, believed to be part of a 3,000-strong Muslim contingent which marched on Parliament earlier in the day to show solidarity with Bosnia's Muslims, wrenched shields and batons from police officers on duty at the embassy, police spokesman John Sterrenberg said.

Eight shots were fired at police from the crowd, he added. He said police fired rubber shot at the crowd.

"No serious injuries had been reported by late Thursday afternoon, except for minor injuries sustained by some policemen."

The front doors of the embassy and a number of private and police vehicles were damaged, he said. Two people were arrested — one for assaulting a police officer and one for the attempted theft of a police R-5 rifle.

Earlier, when the crowd at Parliament broke up into smaller groups about 100 people converged peacefully on the French embassy.

A number of people also converged on the Russian embassy in Riebeeck Street where police arrested four men and a woman on charges of trespassing.

**Further on Demonstration**

MB2707210695 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network  
in English 2000 GMT 27 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Serb onslaught in Bosnia resulted in Muslim protest action in Cape Town today. Police took action when the demonstration apparently got out of hand.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Ed Herbst] The police guarding the embassy first retreated under a hail of missiles, and then, after shots were allegedly fired from the crowd, they responded by firing rubber bullets and arresting crowd members.

Earlier, at the start of the march, speaker after speaker attacked the U.S.A., Great Britain, Russia, France, and the United Nations for not intervening to end the continuing violence in Bosnia. Particular bitterness was expressed about the refusal by the superpowers to lift the arms embargo on Bosnia, which is preventing

Muslims from defending themselves. The protesters said that when the oil interests of the United States were threatened by the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, the superpowers poured billions of dollars into resolving the issue. However, with only human lives and property at stake in Bosnia, nothing of consequence is being done.

In a petition to Parliament, President Nelson Mandela was called upon to close South African embassies in the U.S.A., Britain, Russia, France, and the U.N., or resign.

[Islamic Unity Convention leader Iman Achmat Cassiem] We make that demand because we feel very strongly that, being a country that is so-called newly liberated, we have just passed through a period of racism. Therefore, ethnic cleansing is racism, and the Serbs are the aggressors. The World Court's decision at The Hague indicates that genocide is being committed. These atrocities have been perpetrated for the past three years, and I think the governments in the Western world are just a bit too much for our liking.

[Herbst] Petitions were handed over at Parliament to the Ministries of Defense, Justice, Foreign Affairs and the president. Muslims say they will march in Cape Town again tomorrow to present a petition to the American embassy. [end recording]

#### **Cabinet Forms Presidential Working Group on Economy**

*MB2707144495 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1426 GMT 27 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria July 27 SAPA — Steps to stimulate the economy would be considered by a presidential working group in the next two weeks, Cabinet Secretary Jakes Gerwel said on Thursday. The group was set up earlier in the day at a special cabinet meeting at the Union Buildings in Pretoria.

Gerwel told reporters the group comprised President Nelson Mandela, Deputy Presidents Thabo Mbeki and FW de Klerk, Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Finance Minister Chris Liebenberg, Trade and Industry Minister Trevor Manuel, and Minister Without Portfolio Jay Naidoo.

"This is not a formal structure. It was set up for immediate decisions which could include recommendations on a more permanent structure."

Gerwel said the working group would meet soon and would probably report to cabinet on August 14.

#### **De Klerk: ANC Undermines Reconciliation Efforts**

*MB2707172195 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1701 GMT 27 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Johannesburg July 27 SAPA — The truth commission and not African National Congress propagandists should establish the truth regarding unacceptable actions committed by all sides during the apartheid era, Deputy President FW de Klerk said on Thursday.

He was reacting to a statement by the ANC urging him to confess to crimes committed under apartheid, saying this would be in their best interest because the truth would emerge anyway.

De Klerk said these and other ANC statements "seriously undermined the spirit of national unity" which had developed since last year's democratic election.

It also raised the possibility that the ANC intended to use the truth and reconciliation process to conduct a one-sided witch-hunt against its political opponents, avoiding critical examination of the "many horrendous crimes committed by it and its supporters".

"Should this be the case, the process will become a parody of its supposed objective. It will obfuscate the truth beneath a barrage of unsubstantiated media accusations and emotional political propaganda.

"It will then end by resurrecting the inter-group bitterness and conflict of the past; it will leave in ruins the real reconciliation that we have achieved thus far and it will destroy the miracle of the new South Africa that has given all South Africans and the rest of the world so much hope." [passage omitted]

De Klerk, who was also publicly criticised by the ANC following the Cameron commission's report on Armscor's [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] blackmarket deals, said the ANC "would do well to consider very carefully its actions and statements..."

"Allow the truth and reconciliation commission to carry out its task in a calm, considered and even-handed manner. Allow it to establish the truth regarding the unacceptable actions that were committed by all sides during the past conflict.

"Let it — and not the ANC's party political propagandists — deal with this extremely sensitive, and potentially explosive, matter." [passage omitted]



**National Party: ANC 'Preparing for Witch-Hunt'**

*MB2707163395 Johannesburg SAsm Radio Network in English 1500 GMT 27 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The ANC wants Deputy President F.W. de Klerk and other leaders to confess to crimes it says were committed during the apartheid decades. [passage omitted]

In reaction, the National Party has accused the ANC of political intolerance. Mr. de Klerk's adviser, Nick Koornhof, says it appears as if the ANC is preparing for a witch-hunt. He says if this is the ANC's attitude, nothing will remain of reconciliation. He says the good work done by President Nelson Mandela in this regard would be destroyed by a couple of reckless ANC propagandists.

**KwaZulu/Natal PAC Rejects Leader's Remarks to IFP**

*MB2807053995 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2102 GMT 27 Jul 95*

[Report by Micel Schnehage]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Durban July 27 SAPA — The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] in KwaZulu/Natal on Thursday distanced itself from PAC National Secretary-General Maxwell Nmadzivhanani's address to the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] conference in Ulundi at the weekend.

At the conference Nmadzivhanani was wildly applauded when he maintained the PAC recognised the IFP's call for greater provincial powers.

Regional PAC Chairman Rodgers Mthethwa said Nmadzivhanani's statement implied that the PAC supported the IFP's call for federalism, which was not the case.

"We want to state that the PAC is not for a federal state and we are disassociating ourselves from that."

Mthethwa also denied claims the PAC and the IFP were moving toward greater co-operation.

IFP spokesman Dr Ziba Jiyane said at the weekend conference "healthy relations" existed between his party and the PAC and that the two had co-operated on "certain issues".

In response, Mthethwa said: "They are entitled to their wishes and assumptions."

In a statement from Johannesburg, Nmadzivhanani also denied media reports of "a looming PAC-IFP alliance," as well as a PAC move away from a unitary state to federalism. He claimed his presence at the IFP conference and his statements had been distorted.

He questioned why the PAC's presence at funerals of African National Congress members in the past had not elicited the same response.

"Did not the PAC leaders attend such events as the funerals of ANC leaders like Chris Hani, Oliver Tambo, Joe Slovo, Harry Gwala. Did that signify a looming alliance?"

Nmadzivhanani defended his presence at the conference. Although his party's political views differed from those of the IFP, it did not necessarily mean the two parties were enemies.

"They must be tolerated, even if we don't share their ideas...it is healthy for us all to work together," he told SAPA.

Like any other political party, the IFP had the right to voice its stand on federalism.

He endorsed Jiyane's remarks that healthy relations existed between his party and the IFP.

"Even though we have never exposed federalism as our policy, as democrats we do recognise the democratic right of others to put across their demands, be they IFP, ANC or other parties."

**Afrikaners Discuss Self-Determination With IFP**

*MB2607203795 Pretoria PATRIOT in Afrikaans 21-27 Jul 95 p 2*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] PATRIOT's Natal correspondent reports that delegates from the Conservative Party [CP] and the Afrikaner National Front [AVF] in Natal sent out an unambiguous message to the Constitutional Committee of KwaZulu/Natal: The Boer-Afrikaner was striving for a free, independent Afrikaner national republic in the north of KwaZulu/Natal.

The delegates, mostly members of the CP and the AVF, were: Advocate Fanie Jacobs, spokesperson; Francois de Vos, CP Natal chairman; Johann Horn, Southern Natal AVF chairman; At Sadie, Northern Natal AVF chairman; Johan Keyser, Boetman Duminy, and Sam de Klerk. The KwaZulu/Natal Committee consisted of members of the different political parties in the region under the chairmanship of the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party].

In a strongly worded speech, Jacobs made it very clear to the committee that over the years the Boer-Afrikaner nation had been, and in future will be, satisfied with nothing less than a sovereign Afrikaner homeland. The Boer-Afrikaner's history is characterized by the establishment of republics and the moving away from the tyranny of alien authorities, of which the Great Trek was the best example.



"In the process," Jacobs said, "the voortrekkers [Afrikaner pioneers] in Natal wasted no time in negotiating with the Zulus over land and as a result acquired large tracts of land in northern Natal. This led to the establishment of the Republic of Natal around the town of Utrecht," Jacobs said.

Jacobs put it clearly to the committee that the so-called redistribution of land, based on the Constitution, should at least be done fairly — if it gets implemented after all. The current government of national unity must realize that the Boer-Afrikaner in Natal has legitimate claims to land inside the voortrekker republics. He added that the CP and the AVF in Natal fully understood aspirations by KwaZulu/Natal Zulus to be as autonomous as possible. "A proud nation such as the Zulus, with a strongly entrenched system of governing and with such a distinctive culture, has the right to self-determination."

The Natal members of the delegation also told the committee that the general level of violence in the province was, in fact, the result of uncertainty about government competence. The delegation recommended that Zulus should make strong claims to a federal system of government, where the inhabitants have an autonomous say regarding their day-to-day existence.

The delegation also said the Zulus should be encouraged to accept the Boer-Afrikaner's claims to autonomy after the Natal Boer republics. This would ensure prosperity, security, and good-neighborliness in the region. The Zulu and the Boer-Afrikaner have a lot in common and could use that as a basis for negotiations.

"I was happy with the spirit that prevailed during our presentation," delegation member Francois de Vos said. "The chairman, Mr. Konigkramer of the IFP, made sure there was a fair hearing, and questions from committee members were more an attempt to gain information than an attack on the delegation," he said. Mr. de Vos said one elderly IFP stalwart was surprised at the appearance of the delegation, adding that he had expected to see a bunch of "wild-bearded men," but instead had met a civilized delegation with legitimate claims. He went on to emphasize that the Zulus fully understood the Afrikaner's case.

Responding to a rather cynical question from a National Party member, Val Volker, as to what the Boer-Afrikaner intended doing should they fail to gain a Boer-Afrikaner republic through peaceful means, the delegation said that the Boer-Afrikaner would not rest until that ideal had been achieved. "It has been so in the past, and it will remain so," the delegation assured him.

## 20 Million Strategic Oil Barrels To Be Released

MB2807110095 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network  
in English 0500 GMT 28 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] South Africa is to release about 20 million barrels of its strategic oil stocks. This follows a cabinet decision to cut the stocks of 58 million barrels built up during the sanctions era. The general manager of the Strategic Fuel Fund, Mr. Kobus van Zyl, said the country's strategic stocks will be reduced to about 38 million barrels. Most of the oil to be released will be sold to the national refinery. Strategic stocks are expected to be reduced even further when an oil storage deal with Iran comes into effect later this year.

## South African Press Review for 27 Jul

MB2707130695

[FBIS Editorial Report]

## THE STAR

Tax Indemnity for Black Businesses Idea 'Flawed' — The National African Federation of Chambers of Commerce, Nafcoc, is calling for black-owned businesses to receive indemnity for tax arrears accumulated during the apartheid years, and Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 27 July in a page-18 editorial says Nafcoc's arguments "are flawed." The president of Nafcoc says black-owned businesses should not have to pay into a "tax system of a government we did not recognise." THE STAR counters that the money "will not go to a Nat [National Party]-driven, homeland-obsessed regime; it will go to the coffers of our Government of National Unity, which is committed to a reconstruction and development programme." THE STAR also points out that Nafcoc has "subtly implied" that if the government does not give in to its demand, "Nafcoc will not play ball on rent and tax obligations." It seems then that the "honest individual taxpayers" will have to make up the shortfall. These are "the very people who over the past two years have been forced to pay the transition levy and higher marginal rates. Invariably they have also paid their rates and taxes for services rendered." The time for "'liberation' economics is past."

## BUSINESS DAY

Buthlezi's 'Pet Project' Provincial Autonomy — KwaZulu/Natal is the "problem province" in the preparations for the 1 November local elections, according to a page-8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 27 July. "The major snag is Inkatha's

continued refusal to allow tribal areas to fall under elected local authorities. This has nothing to do with effective local government and everything to do with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's single-minded drive to protect his support base." "Local government reform and the economic upliftment of KwaZulu/Natal's teem-

ing millions do not seem an issue for Buthelezi. Nor does he seem concerned about the performance of the Inkatha-led regional government. All his considerable energies are bent towards his pet project of provincial autonomy. It is a pity, for both KwaZulu/Natal and SA."

**Angola****Government, UNITA Military Delegations End Talks**

*MB2707203195 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 27 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The meeting between government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] military personnel has just concluded at Joint Commission headquarters. The outcome of the meeting has not been revealed to the press. Joao Carlos Gomes, UN Angola Verification Mission [Unavem]-3 spokesman, says the meeting will continue at the Joint Commission level.

[Begin Gomes recording] The talks will continue. The Joint Commission will meet soon, and the outstanding issues will be discussed then. [end recording]

The government and UNITA delegations have been discussing the formation of the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA]. The government has proposed the introduction of yet another field in the FAA. It would be called the name National Reconstruction sector. UNITA has proposed that half of its current military personnel be included in the FAA.

**Mozambique****Dhlakama Claims Good Reception, Support in Gaza**

*MB2807091295 Maputo IMPARCIAL in Portuguese 17 Jul 95 p 2*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The government-owned NOTICIAS newspaper recently quoted Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama as saying that six months "was too little time" to assess the implementation of the government's program. The Renamo leader reacted: "That is not true; I have never said anything like that. I know the journalist who wrote that, after a rally in Homoine during my visit to Inhambane Province. It was a NOTICIAS reporter and he proceeded to distort everything — unlike Radio Mozambique, for instance, whose coverage of the events was very sound."

Dhlakama is now visiting Gaza Province. He told IMPARCIAL in Chokwe — where his party has a "base" — that it was "not even the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] that drew up its own program," adding that it is "very beautiful but it has not left the paper it is written on yet." He reiterated his belief that the Frelimo Party "has not done anything because it does not have a culture of democracy."

Dhlakama used the day yesterday to travel and hold rallies in Chibuto and Guija Districts. Though these areas are Frelimo strongholds, local independent sources

say many people could be seen on the roadside when the Renamo leader and his team passed. [passage omitted]

The Renamo leader said he was happy with the support he is getting in the province "despite all the ploys Frelimo is resorting to, with its agents following my trip and trying to sabotage my rallies. They have not managed to do it, though."

It was with conviction that he told us "the hold the Frelimo Party had over Gaza Province is over." He assured us that the local elections will allow the truth to emerge. "Look, I am in Chokwe, one of the areas regarded as a Frelimo bastion in the province. Yet you see countless people on my doorstep wishing to present their problems and complaints," the Renamo leader explained.

In addition, he noted: "I have only had crowds welcome me, contrary to what is happening to my brother, President Chissano, in the central region, where his rallies have only been attended by 20 or 30 people despite massive mobilization attempts by administrative structures and afternoons given off so workers could turn out to welcome him." [passage omitted]

To Dhlakama the so-called dual administration problem only exists "because the administrators, the politically active groups, and police continue to serve Frelimo, giving poor treatment to and beating up people, as well as intimidating those who did not vote for the ruling party." In view of this, it is hardly surprising that people in those areas are not too keen to let in the authorities. [passage omitted]

**Chissano's Sofala Visit Termed 'Resounding Failure'**

*MB2807075795 Maputo IMPARCIAL in Portuguese 13 Jul 95 p 1*

[Article by Armindo Sumburane]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Mozambican head of state Joaquim Chissano is scheduled to complete his visit to Sofala Province today. In terms of political mobilization, his visit was a resounding failure. President Chissano is now expected to go to Manica Province, while Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama goes to Gaza Province. Both visits are clearly steeped in party interests, the aim being to test the political water in parts of the country where the vote went against them.

In fact, a careful reading of the October 1994 election results will easily show that Sofala and Manica Provinces are to Renamo what Gaza and the country's

entire southern region are to Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front]. Regional and ethnic factors clearly favor each of the parties in those areas. [passage omitted]

The Mozambican head of state's cautious and profoundly conciliatory speeches in Muanza and Chemba, two areas whose residents have demonstrated strong support for Renamo — and where President Chissano had a poor reception — show he reassessed the electoral result and the hostile stand of the Sena and Ndaue peoples in regard to the ruling party. The Mozambican head of state also recognized that Sofala Province had "a particular political situation." He even avoided raising the issue of a dual administration and has shown political and historic pragmatism in his approach to the Dombe affair. Had President Chissano adopted a different stance, he might only have encouraged more of the hostility that history has shown to exist and it would have done nothing to help what he described as the need to "forget the past and get on with national reconstruction and reconciliation work."

In turn, Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama is unlikely to risk holding rallies in Gaza Province, where he and his party fared very poorly in last year's elections. As in his recent tours of such Frelimo bastions as Maputo and Inhambane Provinces, he is more likely to work with the grass roots so the latter will know how to sow the party's seeds for a future "harvest." He showed an awareness of the fact that Renamo will not pull off surprises in Frelimo's so-called "Gaza empire" any time soon. [passage omitted]

#### **Chissano's Visit to Manica Said Unsuccessful**

MB2807092995 Maputo IMPARCIAL in Portuguese  
17 Jul 95 p 2

[Article by Paulo Mondzo]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] As happened in Sofala Province, Mozambican head of state Joaquim Chissano's visit to Manica Province was viewed with great indifference by local residents.

Independent sources told IMPARCIAL on the eve of President Chissano's visit to Chimoio, the provincial capital, that there were no signs that the visit would be successful.

Imitating its counterpart in Sofala Province, the provincial government gave workers the afternoon off to welcome the head of state. However, in the view of the fact

that privately owned companies made it a condition that workers would only be allowed off if they went to the reception spot, many workers chose to remain at work instead, saying the president's visit "meant nothing" to them.

This shows that the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] and its leader continue to enjoy very little credibility in the central region. In Beira, people elected to stay away despite all mobilization attempts and pressure as well as threats by official structures and sports clubs, the Organization of Mozambique Women, and the Mozambique Youth Organization. An old man told IMPARCIAL: "I will go and see Chissano only if he says the storehouses are full of food." He added that words and speeches no longer carry any significance at all. "They have promised us many things and we are just not willing to be led around the bend again," he said. President Chissano's closing rally in Sofala Province was attended by very few people. Groups of youths brandished placards reminding the head of state of his failure to comply with his electoral promises. [passage omitted]

#### **PRC Vice Premier Concludes Official Visit**

MB2707193595 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 27 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] PRC Vice Premier Zhu Rongji left Mozambique this afternoon after a two-day official visit. This morning, Zhu Rongji was received by National Assembly Chairman Eduardo Mulembwe. The PRC vice premier said his country is willing to assist Mozambique in expanding and renovating the Mozambican parliamentary building.

Mulembwe said he would like to see the fulfillment of the accord signed by the two countries in 1989 that provides for the construction of a new parliamentary building.

Zhu Rongji said that due to currency devaluation, the funds agreed to in 1989 would not be enough to construct the building now. The PRC vice premier said that it would be easier to renovate the existing building rather than build a new parliamentary palace. He added that his country is willing to participate in the construction of housing for deputies and to furnish the Mozambican parliament with computers. He invited Mozambican parliamentarians to visit the PRC.



## Nigeria

### Opposition Party Chairman Reportedly Arrested

AB2707211095 London BBC World Service  
in English 1705 GMT 27 Jul 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nigerians are still on tenderhooks awaiting the final details and sentences on 40 people convicted more than two weeks ago of plotting against the government of General Sani Abacha. There's strong speculation that the alleged plotters, including former head of state General Obasanjo, could face the death penalty. There's been massive international pressure on the government to exercise clemency. Some say the delay in announcing the sentences is a mark of the government's concern about it. But it hasn't stopped them arresting pro-democracy opponents, as Sola Odunfa reports from Lagos:

[Begin Odunfa recording] The human rights group, Campaign for Democracy, CD, has announced the arrest of its chairman, Dr. Beko Ransome-Kuti, by the Government Security Service. According to CD, Dr. Ransome-Kuti was arrested in his office in Lagos at about noon today. CD said that the arrests and orders made earlier betrayed panic by the government, but said that it would not be intimidated or cowed from pursuing its objective of securing the emergence of democratic government in Nigeria.

Public attention in Nigeria now is fully focused on the Provisional Ruling Council, which is expected to give the final verdict on the 40 coup convicts any day from now. Nearly everybody who is anybody outside government in Nigeria has pleaded for clemency for the convicts. The principal point being canvassed is that the present military rulers should stop the cycle of bloodshed in the country, by commuting the death sentence which might have been imposed on any of the convicts. The latest pleas came yesterday from former military ruler General Yakubu Gowon, the Anglican Archbishop of Nigeria, and the Council of Traditional Rulers of Ogun State, the home state of General Obasanjo in western Nigeria.

Gen. Gowon said in his letter to the head of state that he was making his appeal for the honor, dignity, and good name of the military profession. In the two weeks since the convictions were announced, political and religious leaders and human rights organizations all over the world have been pleading with Gen. Abacha and the Provisional Ruling Council to show clemency to the convicts, even as human rights and professional organizations in Nigeria question the basis and the fairness of the trials. The delay by the ruling council in announcing its verdict on the trials is seen by many Nigerians as a signal that it has not dismissed the global expressions of concern. [end recording]

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